Help Wanted!! White Christmas coming up — stories, article, photos and greetings wanted at once for the holiday issue!!

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

'Tis Autumn — the white line is slowly creeping down the B.C. [illegible] underfoot— and oh! don't the wind blow cold!

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Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

In his recent telegram to the Nelson Board of Trade, the Minister of Labor, Hon. Humphry Mitchell, made use of a rather significant term. He was answering a protest from the Nelson organization against Selective Service orders forbidding the employment of unmarried Japanese Canadians in British Columbia. He used these words:

"Present movement of single Japanese east by Selective Service is part of general re-allocation program to disperse part of Japanese out of B. C."

This is the first time that the term "disperse" has been used in an official pronouncement of any kind since the wheels of wartime evacuation first began to turn. It indicates that Government policy has now crystallized fully toward this compromise solution to the "Japanese problem." That solution—"disperse part of Japanese out of B. C.—has been discussed often enough. But until Mr. Mitchell sent his wire, no official use of the term had ever been made.

LONG-RANGE POLICY

True, throughout the past year administrative developments, through the Security Commission have provided the general outline of the policy toward which the Government has been leaning. This was, in fact, foreshadowed as early as December 3, 1942, with the passing of an order-in-council appointing a general "re-allocation supervisor" whose job it was (again in the words of Mr. Mitchell) "to develop the long-range policy of assimilating the Japanese as far as possible into productive employment across Canada . . . . . to aid the war effort."

From early last spring, accordingly, attempts to recruit workers to enter productive employment have been steady and, in a narrow sense, vigorous. Numbers of speakers, representing interests in need of labor, have visited the evacuation settlements. Education and "propaganda" has been steady and insistent. And mild forms of pressure have been exerted in various ways to encourage voluntary re-allocation. The emphasis has been placed on the sending of evacuees anywhere east of the Rockies, but acute labor shortages within British Columbia, up until only recently, have not been ignored.

It is clear now, however, that two significant turns in policy have developed. First, that through the medium of Selective Service greater pressure, amounting to compulsion, is to be directed to push re-allocation. Secondly, that the "general re-allocation program" is to be consciously directed in a manner that will "disperse part of Japanese out of B. C."

There is evidence enough to indicate that several highly-placed civil servants at Ottawa believe that the chief cause of all the trouble was our former coastal concentration. Thus the "expedient solution" would embrace an appeasement of strong "anti-Japanese" political and economic interests, who would be expected to campaign violently against a general return of evacuees to their former homes. At the same time it would not amount to a complete sacrifice of very fundamental principles, such as would be required by the impression left by some highly vociferous elements in the country, the Hitler mentality on racial questions is by no means a general affliction of the Canadian people.

THE TIME IS NOW

Obviously if this expedient solution

(Please Turn to Page 2)

"Milk for Britain!"

GRAND FORKS, B.C. — The pupils of Outlook School contributed a sum of $16.18 to the "Milk for Britain" fund sponsored by the Kinsmen Club of Nelson. The school has a total of forty-nine pupils, all, except two Japanese, are Doukhobors, reports the Grand Forks Gazette.

Visits Ottawa To Ask Haste in Property Case

VANCOUVER, B. C. — F. Drewe Pratt, Vancouver barrister, will conduct a private investigation into intentions of the Federal Government in the pending suit against the Dominion by Japanese property owners, J. A. McLennan, solicitor for the Property Owners' Association, told the Vancouver Province last Friday.

Fiats were issued some weeks ago by the Federal Government, which granted permission for the evacuee owners to sue the Dominion Government in an effort to determine the legality of an order-in-council authorizing the compulsory sale of Japanese property.

Since the case must be held in the Exchequer court, which meets only once a year, it has been proceeding with the liquidation of both real and personal property.

Mr. Pratt will seek to speed up Ottawa in the suit, and will investigate the possibility of a special sitting of the Exchequer Court in Vancouver to hear the case.

HANEY, B.C. — Fire destroyed four former Japanese houses here a week ago Friday, the Vancouver Province reported.

Residents of the district are agitating for fire protection.

Councillors are reported to be agreeable to immediate installation of fire-fighting equipment, but can not get the needed authority from the people to spend the money required.

It Just Isn't Like Home Anymore

KASLO, B. C.—"Vancouver has no appeal to a Japanese evacuee now," declared Harry K. Tsuchiya in a talk on his impressions of a recent trip to the Coast to an interested gathering of the Kaslo Y. P. S. last Monday.

Citing evidences of pilfering and vandalism that he saw in the warehouses and buildings where Japanese evacuated from the coast, had stored many of their personal belongings, he said that it made him so "mad" he could not express in words the exact feeling.

A Diesel engine in storage in the East End, for instance, worth over a thousand dollars intact was only worth about fifty for scrap because all the essential parts had been systematically stripped from it. Everything else in the warehouse had been taken and wrappings and boxes strewn around.

BURGLARY NOT ISOLATED

This was not an isolated example he said. It seemed to be the case in warehouses in Fairview, Kitsilano and other district as well as the East End.

Commenting on the changes in the towns and cities after the exodus of the Japanese, he felt that the big cities looked the same except that Powell Street in Vancouver looked lonely and drab. Steveston was populated with Indians, and "you could almost smell it from Marpole".

The auction of personal goods is also proceeding, but many articles of furniture and household goods are "going for next to nothing," was his eye-witness report.

MAKE YOU HOME SICK

Men women in the armed forces and war workers constitute the main part of the population in Vancouver and as a result with nothing to do, with most places of entertainment out of business because of war shortages, the movie theatres are doing a royal business, the speaker related.

All in all, being in Vancouver for a short time makes you homesick for a good old interior town, Mr. Tsuchiya concluded.

STANDARD TESTS IN SCHOOL SOON

KASLO, B.C. — Standardized tests to permit re-organization of grades and classes in evacuation centre schools have been received and will be given to pupils in the near future, it was announced this week.

The tests, prepared after extensive research by a group of noted American educators and psychologists at Stanford University, are designed to determine the levels of knowledge and accomplishment achieved by grade school pupils.

These ratings will be used to group pupils of equal levels in the same grades, after which a co-ordinated term system can be instituted in the schools. This has not been possible in the past, because lack of school facilities totally disrupted the education of hundreds of children for varying periods of time.

Several schools have also lost teachers to the lure of the east, but this has been partially counter-balanced by a drop in the number of pupils, relocating in family groups.

Washington Lists Nisei Casualties in Italy; Merchant Seamen Held

WASHINGTON, D.C.—First casualties reported from the unit of Japanese Americans now spear-heading the Anglo-American 5th army drive in Italy were announced last week by the War Department. Two Hawaiian-born Japanese were listed as "wounded in action" in a list of 212 American soldiers listed as casualties from all fronts.

• • •

The Navy Department listed three Japanese American merchant marine seamen as being held as "prisoners of war" by Germany and Japan, in a recent release of names of 410 merchant seamen in Axis concentration camps.

More than two hundred American seamen of Japanese ancestry, members of the CIO's National Maritime Union, have left relocation centres during the past year to return to war duty aboard merchant ships, especially in Atlantic service, the Pacific Citizen reports. Most of these were trained on ships operating out of Pacific Coast ports.

Princeton Road Workers Plan Eastward Exodus

PRINCETON, B.C.—A demand for an increase in wages plus cost of living bonus is likely to be made by workers employed in highway camps on the Hope-Princeton road, if they are frozen to their jobs and not allowed to move eastward when they wish, it is indicated in a report from Princeton road camps.

Interest in prospects of resettling in the east has been growing steadily, and all signs point to a marked outflow of men early in the spring, unless the necessity of completing the highway prevents this.

Pressure of work is likely to cancel all projected holidays until after the New Year.

It is also thought that jurisdiction of the entire route will be placed under the Princeton engineer and that Princeton Camp No. 1 will become headquarters for highway construction.

Do "Four Freedoms" Exist?

VANCOUVER. — Existence of the "four freedoms" in Canada was questioned by Dr. Norman F. Black, candidate for election to Vancouver School Board, in an address last week before the Vancouver Centre C. C. F.

Dr. Black told of an article he had written for which the department of education, he said, would had had him arrested had not the minister of education intervened.

Just Treatment In Postwar Era Urged By Kootenay Farmers

Evacuees Honest and Industrious Delegates Contend; Nakusp MLA says Fair Solution Will Contribute To Human Brotherhood and Canadian Development

NELSON, B.C.—Just treatment of the Japanese minority in Canada will contribute to future Canadian development, H. W. Herridge, M. L. A. of Nakusp, told the semi-annual meeting of the West Kootenay Boundary Central Farmers' Institute held here last Saturday.

Consideration of the "Japanese question" and of postwar rehabilitation problems featured discussions at the meeting.

A letter from the Midway Institute (near Greenwood) regarding the postwar treatment of evacuees, declared "that the Japanese in the Greenwood district were willing workers," the Nelson News reported.

"The Institute had considerable dealings with them, they were obedient and law-abiding and law-respecting although living under poor conditions . . . . they are buying bonds, are helping the Red Cross, and some are British subjects."

The message from the Midway group recommended that "work to which they were accustomed and which they can do effectively be provided." It made a strong recommendation that no more Japanese immigrants be allowed in for at least ten years.

OPPOSITE VIEWS VOICED

A demand that evacuees be moved from the Kootenays was voiced by F. H. W. Chanter, according to the News. "Removal of Japanese from this country is an international affair, but the removal from the Kootenays is our problem. We don't want them in this district. They will find all sorts of ways to settle here, whether its legal or not. We don't want the Japs as our neighbours," reported the News quoting the speaker.

F. H. Abey of Kaslo, representing the Kootenay Lake Institute, urged just treatment.

"I think we've got to treat the Japs right," he said. "If you remove them, why not the Germans and Italians? The Japs are no trouble; they are law abiding, they pay their bills, I have had dealings with them and can depend on their word."

While agreeing that "the possibility of deporting all Japanese Canadians from the country was a matter for the peace conference, Mr. Herridge declared:

"We are fighting for the brotherhood of man, and as one of the United Nations, Canada must play her part. We can send back the disloyal ones, but so many of these are British subjects, we must look at the matter squarely."

"If we treat them fairly and prevent their menacing the economic status, by insisting on a standard wage we can find the solution that will contribute to future Canadian development."

"Should We Send Japs Back?"

"Barbarous Proposal" - Angus MacInnis Only Solution Declares Howard Green

In the current issue of MacLeans Magazine, Angus MacInnis, the C. C. F. member of Parliament for Vancouver East, lists three reasons why all freedom-loving Canadians should be opposed to the "barbarous proposal" to "repatriate" all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.

The opposite side of the argument is presented by Howard Green, Conservative member for Vancouver South, who argues that the "Canada's Japanese problem must be faced," and the only apparent solution under existing circumstances is that "one of the terms of any peace treaty shall be that those Japanese who have not been permanently resettled are to be returned to Japan . . ."

MacLean's editor pays tribute to Mr. MacInnis, who "asserts that the Japanese should not be sent back to the Land of the Setting Sun, and on the Pacific Coast it requires courage to get up and say so."

"I reject it (repatriation) first," Mr. MacInnis writes, "because I will not be party to discriminating against a people because of race or color. Japanese are not the only people of enemy alien origin or nationality in Canada. I refuse to have one standard of treatment for persons of German and Italian origin and another standard for persons of Japanese origin . . ."

EXILE CANADIANS

"Secondly, I reject the 'repatriation' proposal because the majority of those whom it proposes to remove from this country are not Japanese but Canadians—Canadians even as you and I. Citizens of Canada cannot be 'repatriated' to some other country. They may by force be transported, deported or exiled, but we cannot salve our conscience in the circumstances by the use of the term 'repatriate' . . . ."

"A third reason . . . is because the Japanese in Canada are here legally."

The C. C. F. member goes still further and declares:

"I am not only opposed to the 'repatriation' proposal, but I am also opposed to any political, social or economic discrimination against persons of Oriental origin who are citizens of Canada by birth or naturalization. To make peace possible and, when achieved, permanent, each country will have to deal with the problems of race and nationality within its own boundaries on a basis of justice and equality."

Will Not Close Any Settlement In Near Future

VANCOUVER, B.C.—In a report here some time ago, the Vancouver Sun said it had been informed by George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, that he did "not anticipate any of the evacuation centres in interior B.C. will be closed in the near future, although the steady movement of families to points east of the Rockies is continuing."

Conditions in the evacuation centre appear to be "excellent" according to Mr. Collins, says the report. The Commissioner made the statement upon his return to Vancouver after an inspection of some of the centres in company with Fernando de Robbe, Spanish consul, and Ernest L. Maag, International Red Cross representative from Montreal.

Sanctity of Citizenship

Former Envoy to Tokyo Pleads Fair Play for Nisei Americans

NEW YORK—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State pleaded in an address last week for fair treatment of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent, reports the New York Times.

He predicted an early knockout blow against Germany, reiterated his previously expressed belief that the Germans would crack up, "in the not too distant future," but warned again that the Japanese would prove to be a tougher enemy.

Mr. Grew spoke at the annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York at the Hotel Plaza, at which he received the society's medal for distinguished achievement.

WANTS A DISTINCTION MADE

Pleading that a distinction be made between enemy aliens and loyal Americans of Japanese extraction, Mr. Grew maintained that, "like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land."

Mr. Grew pointed out that units of American-born Japanese are serving with distinction in Italy with the Fifth Army and that their officers are proud of their troops and would not trade their commands for any other in the Army.

"What I wish to say is merely this," Mr. Grew declared. "Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country, in our democratic atmosphere. Most of them have never known anything else. Among those few who have been to Japan, most of them could not stand the life there and soon returned to the United States.

"The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us, often say so openly. It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent.

SANCTITY OF CITIZENSHIP

"I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens, regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves, unworthy of respect and support. That fundamental principle should apply all along the line, to every citizen of the United States of America."

As regards the Germans, Mr. Grew pointed out that "they are cocksure, blatant and vainglorious when on the crest of the wave" but will not long stand the test" under adversity.

"The Germans cracked up in 1918" he said. "I believe that they will crack up in the not too distant future."

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN

NO SECURITY FOR EVACUEES AROUND KELOWNA DISTRICT

KELOWNA, B.C. — Although 68 out of 86 applications for evacuee workers to remain in the district during the winter have been accepted the Committee in charge has pointed out that permits issued are purely temporary and subject to revision.

Attitude of the district is indicated by the report of the Kelowna "Courier":

PERMITS TEMPORARY

"With each letter, notifying employers that permits had been granted for retention of Japanese during the winter, was included a recommendation that the employer make arrangements as soon as possible to replace his Coast Japanese workers. The Committee pointed out that the permits were purely temporary and subject to revision with any change in the labor picture.

"Each permit had to be considered on the sole ground of essential requirement in agriculture and was based on the fact that no other suitable labor was available."

Permits have been issued for 37 single men and 31 married men with 82 dependents.

FAIR TO CITY

"The committee reviewed each application with great care," the "Courier" quoted Ald. W. B. Hughes-Games, city representative on the committee. "....A sincere effort has been made to do the right thing in fairness to the community and the employer."

No report of any wish to be fair to the workers in any way was given by the Okanagan paper.

"Acreage covered by applications from employers gives an interesting sidelight on the Japanese labor problem. Although it has always been intimated that the majority of the Coast Japanese have been employed in vegetable growing, figures released list 1,859 acres in fruit and 600 acres in vegetable growing. However, acreage alone is not a sure guide and, in addition, orchards cover more ground than vegetable farms in most instances.

"In addition to fruit and vegetable growers, applications by three greenhouse operators were approved."

Claim Red Cross Letters

International Red Cross messages from Japan, sent by Itono and Asako Maruzuka of Fukuoka-ken, and addressed to TOMOICHI KIMURA and MRS. NOBUKO KIMURA in Alberta have been forwarded to The New Canadian for assistance in locating the addresses. They may claim their letters by writing to this paper immediately.

EAST OF ROCKIES BRIGHTER MINISTER TELLS ALBERTANS AFTER B.C. TRIP

RAYMOND, Alta.—Hitomu Fujik was re-elected to the presidency of the Raymond Y.P.S. at its first meeting held November 4, in the Raymond United Church, under the guidance of Rev. Marston.

He will be assisted by an executive including Kay Hirasawa, vice-president; Kaichi Kawane, secretary-treasurer; Taseyo Oshiro and Ruth Sasa, sports convenors; and Tazuko Fujiki, social convenor.

* * *

Rev. Y. Kabeyama was the guest speaker at the second meeting, November 10, relating his observations and impressions gained from a recent trip to evacuation settlements in interior British Columbia.

He stressed that after his trip he was convinced that there is a brighter future for second generation east of the Rockies, and that those who have already relocated are beginning to realize this.

He felt there were three principles to be borne in mind: (1) To have faith in God; (2) To love the earth; (3) To love one's fellow man.

The speaker urged youthful Nisei who have already relocated to write their friends in the interior towns telling them of the true conditions and encouraging them to strike out on their own.

On behalf of the club, President Fujiki thanked Rev. Kabayama for his interesting and informative address.

BOYS UPSET CRADLE

The latter half of the meeting was featured by a debate between teams of three boys and three girls on the topic, "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Rules the World." Although Kapi Iwaasa's girls on the affirmative made York Tamura's boys dig in to battle it out, the judges finally awarded the stronger sex a unanimous decision.

Judges were Kaz Iwaasa, Tatsuko I. Hironaka, Edward Shimbashi and Toshi Moriyama.

Plan Small Colonies To Aid U.S. Relocation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Attempts will be made this winter to relocate whole families of Japanese Americans in small farm colonies, George Rundquist, New York, secretary of the Resettlement Committee of Japanese Americans, disclosed in Minneapolis last week, reports the Pacific Citizen.

Visiting Minneapolis to address a local relocation board, Mr. Rundquist said the biggest problem facing relocation authorities is finding homes for the older evacuees "who are more timid".

Their fears of insecurity could be overcome to a certain extent by having half a dozen families together in a community settlement where there would be opportunity for some social exchange, Rundquist said.

Raymond YWBA Elects New Officers

RAYMOND, Alta. — With added zest and energy members of the Raymond Y.W.B.A. convened November 7 to elect their executives and to plan activities for the coming season.

Acting chairman Toshie Moriyama conducted the nominations, and results of voting were: Shizuo Sugimoto, president; Toshiko Saruwatari, vice-president; Toshie Moriyama, secretary; Seiko Kinoshita, treasurer; and Chaiko Amemori and Florence Hironaka, social convenors.

Subsequently all members took part in the program with great interest and enthusiasm for various types of sports and handicrafts. The meeting was adjourned with the singing of "Shinshushaka."—T. I.

"HERMITAGE"

(Continued from Page 1)

is to be achieved, the time for doing so is now, before the end of the war, when much greater problems of rehabilitation will present themselves. If large numbers of evacuees, now reasonably well settled in interior British Columbia, are loath to move again—as they have been—and the voluntary program bogs down, then more vigorous steps must be taken.

Patently, if this is the thought of the Government, re-allocation is simply a more politically cautious term than "permanent resettlement." And there is an obvious suggestion that a too strict observance of early agreements to remove evacuees from sections of the country, to which they have been re-allocated, is not to be counted on. Southern Alberta particularly will be interested in this angle.

Equally patent, Selective Service transfers are not likely to stop short simply at unemployed single men. The thought may well be that if sufficient numbers of able-bodied men single or married, or even unmarried women, are gradually moved, then families will follow them as a matter of course, without the Government having to take too great a hand in the matter.

MORE INSISTENT PRESSURE

It is impossible to guess now how long the program might take. If signs develop pointing to an early conclusion of the war, haste is to be expected. If contrary signs appear, the need for haste will not be so great. But it appears certain that the more or less leisurely approach of the past months is likely to be abandoned and more insistent pressure applied.

There is not space here to argue the pros and cons of "dispersal" itself. Briefly and objectively, of course, it is preposterous to think that a province of British Columbia's size and population is not able to absorb without difficulty every person of Japanese origin in the entire country. But it will be an ironic development if it works out—as it unquestionably is—that the most capable and productive elements of our racial group are moved east of the Rockies, and the least desirable elements left to the Pacific province.

7th Job Transfer Order

OTTAWA.—Labor Minister Mitchell has announced issuance of the seventh compulsory employment transfer order which will make available for more vital work after December 1 "quite a number" of men now employed by insurance, credit, investment and trust companies, real estate, travel agencies, hotels and several other lines of work.

INTER-SCHOOL TRACK MEET CLOSE CONTEST

GREENWOOD, B.C.—Both rolling up a total of 18 points, Eugene Fujisawa and Lorna Reed swept to individual championships for senior boys and senior girls in the first Memorial Inter-School track meet held here last November 11.

In the junior division, Lily Nakamura rang up firsts in three short sprints for 15 points to take the laurels for the girls, while Yoshikazu Arai, with firsts in the high jump and 100-yard dash, took the boys crown.

Eleven separate track and field events, each with four separate classes were run off as contestants from Greenwood and Sacred Heart Schools battled to a close 123-124 point final score.

A large satin Navy blue banner with gold lettering, hand embroidered, was made by Mrs. Isomura. At the close of the meet it was presented to the Sacred Heart School, as winners of the first championship.

Mayor W. E. McArthur and Supervisor D. McTavish opened the day's program with brief speeches, and also acted as judges along with R. B. Wallace, C. L. Cowdrill and Dr. George Ishiwara.

Solsqua Hoopsters Down Revelstoke High School

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—In one of the most exciting basketball games played in a long time, the Solsqua boys took the Revelstoke High School squad to town to the tune of 36-23.

Starring for the winners were: Sub Miike 12, Mush Fukumoto 8, George Sato 2, Jinx Miike 8, Yosh Fujioka 2, Suzy Takahashi 2, Tak Sakamoto and Hideo Fujimoto 2.

The Solsqua team enjoyed their invasion of Revelstoke greatly, and were loud in praise for the Revelstoke spectators.

To Study Via Correspondence

SANDON, B.C. — Following prolonged discussion, it has been finally decided that pupils in Grades 11 and 12 will go to school via the correspondence method, and an application to this effect has been filed with the Department of Education at Victoria.

NOTICE

Mr. Ty Tabuchi and Mr. Art Tateishi, former radio technicians from B.C., wish it to be known to readers of "The New Canadian" that they are in no way connected with a report in the Nov. 6th issue, relating the recent conviction in Toronto of four Nisei youths on charges of theft.

Kaslo-Grand Forks Nuptials

The marriage took place in Lemon Creek on November 22, of Sumiye, first daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tokujiro Arai of Kaslo, to Mr. Hisao Tanaka, of Grand Forks, son of Mrs. Hisa Tanaka of Tashme. Rev. D. Katatsu performed the marriage rites. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. T. Furuya and Mr. and Mrs. M. Yoshida.

* * *

Mr. Yataro Konishi, Greenwood, B.C. is seeking to contact Mataichi Sakon (Tottori-kenjin).

Aki Araki, Greenwood, wishes to know the whereabouts of Toshiaki Sawata (Kumamoto-kenjin).

Tomegoro Abe, Kenjiro Tanaka and Kengo Mori, formerly of Victorian Hospital, Kaslo, B.C. wish to inform their friends that their new address ...row Lakes Hospital, Nakusp, B.C.

* * *

Grateful acknowledgement is made by THE NEW CANADIAN to Mr. Kanji Oikawa of Jordan Station, Ont. for his kind donation to the paper.

OBITUARY

MRS. TAMA ABE

The death occured Nov. 8 at Tashme of Mrs. Tama Abe, mother of Mr. Toyoji Abe, in the Tashme Hospital. Funeral services were held Nov. 10 at the Tashme Buddhist Temple, Rev. R. Tatibana conducting.

MRS. INO MIZUYABU

There passed away on Nov. 4 Mrs. Ino Mizuyabu, at her home in Lillooet, B.C. She is survived by her son, Mr. Eiichi Mizuyabu.

HARUO TANAKA

Final rites were held at Carleton Street United Church for Haruo Tanaka, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuya Tanaka, who passed away Nov. 8 at the hospital in Toronto. The family had moved to Toronto early this month from Lemon Creek and wish to express their thanks to Toronto friends for many sympathies and kindnesses in their bereavement.

MRS. TOYO SUZUKI

There passed away on Nov. 17 at the Arrow Lakes Hospital, Nakusp, B.C., Mrs. Toyo Suzuki, wife of Mr. Shuzo Suzuki of Kaslo, in her 58th year. Funeral services were held in Kaslo, Nov. 20, with Rev. Kenryu Tsuji conducting. Cremation followed at New Denver.

She leaves to mourn her passing besides her husband, a brother Kanekichi Kosaka of Lemon Creek and two daughters, Mrs. Kimiye Kutsukake, Kaslo, and Mrs. Sumiyo Hori, Toronto.

MICHIKO KATO

With Rev. S. Ikuta officiating, last rites were held Nov. 18 at the Raymond Buddhist Temple for Michiko Kato, fourth daughter of Mrs. Masako Kato, who passed away at a Lethbridge hospital, Nov. 15.

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE

MEN'S WORK CLOTHING

2½ lb. Wool Work Socks	Pr. .50c
4½ lb. Wool Work Socks	pr. 85c
Flannel Shirts, Navy	ea. $3.40
Cariboo Brand Shirts, Khaki	ea. $1.85
Heavy Wool Pants, Black	pr. 8.50
Heavy Denim Pants, Black	pr. 2.50
Dry-back Coats	ea. 6.00
Dry-back Pants	pr. 5.45

MEN'S TWO PIECE UNDERWEAR

Penman's 95	pr. $5.50
Penman's 71	2.50
Stanfield's A C	4.50
Stanfield's 3200	3.50
Stanfield's 1700	3.00

Shipping charges will be paid by us on the above goods.

Soya Beans	per 100 lbs.	$8.00
Salted Herrings:	25 lbs.	3.75
	50 lbs.	6.25
Salted Salmon:	50 lbs.	9.25
	100 lbs.	18.50

Prices on Beans, Herrings and Salmon are F.O.B. Vancouver. Shipping charges extra

メールオーダーを御利用下さい
◉男子用仕事着▲ウールソックス五〇仙、八五仙▲フランネルシャツ（ネビー）三弗四〇仙▲カリブーブランド（カーキー）一弗八五仙▲ウールパンツ（ブラック）八弗五〇仙▲デニムパンツ（ブラック）二弗五〇仙▲ドライバックコート六弗▲ドライバックパンツ五弗四五仙◉男子用ツーピースアンダーウェア▲ペンマンス九五、五弗五〇仙▲同七一、二弗五〇仙▲スタンフォード、エーシー四弗五〇仙▲同三二〇〇、三弗五〇仙▲同一七〇〇、三弗（送料は當店持ち）◉大豆百斤八弗◉塩鰊（ヘレン）廿五斤三弗七五仙、五十斤六弗二五仙◉塩鮭五十斤九弗二五仙、百斤十八弗五〇仙（以上は晩市渡値段、送料は別に入用）
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サンダーリヴアーの此頃
「四哩をスレーで走る足の冷は」

（サンダーリヴアー通信）當地はズガーリヴアーの東北十三哩、その中間にレツドサンドといふ小驛あり、こゝまでは既設の道路があつて夫れから先が所謂千古不斧の森林地帶で冬中ゐは汽車の汽笛も水の音さいふさびしさである。我々は昨年三月移動して汽車キャンプの建設や道路工事に從事し、昨年九月にレツドサンドと當地までの道を造り、其後はこゝから東北十哩のピラミツドまでの道路工事に從ひこれも近く開通の運びとなつてゐる。

雪深きサンダーリヴアーの和やかさ

冬も夏の日はソフトボールで歡聲をあげて居つたが、近頃は

四哩をスレーで走る足の冷は

といふ狀態となつた。ソフトボール試合は豐會付でいやが上にも人氣をあふつたもので、奥井幸美、安井、時休諸君のホームラン賞、森門君の人氣投票優待などあり連日の熱戰に好球家の援助があつて其の總合自體に及んだがシーズンの終りは汗、勝敗の提案で殘金を以て賞品を設置することになり、キャム大會を設けた。十月末には婦人大會と、キャム大會の二競技が同時に催され、キャム大會では山内君が優勝、土井、奥井の兩君が之れに次いで賞品を獲得した。時機大會は東西組に分れて選手はそれぞれ力士の名前を名乘つて力戰、之また優勝者は賞品を獲得し觀者にも大滿足を與へた（ヒゲ男）

◇

（グリインレー通信）スリーヴアレーのキャンプが閉鎖された結果當キャンプにも同地から十四名が移つて來て目下の人員は日本人三十五名、白人十名であり道路工事も當分は繼續される樣子である。（村上生）

サンドンだより
冬を迎へて何會賑ふ

（サンドン通信）サンドンのハイスクール生徒中グレード十、と十二は、政、通信教授の方式によつて勉強する事となり今回州文部省に登録を申込んだ。因にハイ校父兄母姉會の委員も改選された左の人々が委員に擧げられた。

三宅隆吉　森助五郎　中川佐助
佐藤定　坂本端太郎　逸見惣吉
杉万岩藏

近田留吉氏はサンドンを去るに當り日本人コミテーへ五弗寄附。

入月以來一時休んでゐた山谷俳句會も冬を迎へて再び句三昧に入り近田湖東、北村夏宵の轉住送別句會を開き席上次の諸吟を作吟した

冬空に三日の月の凍てあり　涼風
聲笛の靜しみ渡る冬の空　布衣
連峯を包みては晴れ冬の雲　蘇郷
神時化て冬空暗く閉ぎしけり　晴交
冬空や森殺も燒き山近し　芳月
寒容をついて消え行く偵察機　凡夫
冬雲の山の背傳ひに下りけり　葉耶子
寒天や日輪を蔽ふ冬の雲　湖東
連峯にのしかゝりたる冬の雲　夏宵
冬の雲背負ふて歸る日暮人　雀村
初冬や湖上を走る雲一朵　春江

景色はよくて仕事もある
野菜も出來たブリッヂ・リヴアー

（ビーシー州ブリッヂ・リヴアー通信）當地は風光明媚なる作業で特に健康上によいところであつて晩香坡地方にて不健康だつた人々も一年半の間に健康を取戻して居る。移動當時は餘り好ましからぬ風説や、又働く事も出來ない偏僻な土地だと思つてゐたが現在では農業、製材所、山林部、種々なる方面に青年は活動して居り、山と湖の里ではあるが野菜物と果物が充分に出來る。今年は西瓜、マクリ瓜も出來たし、少々鼠にやられたが大根も出來たし其他何でも充分に作ることが出來た。當地には藤原歯科醫と宮崎醫師が居られるので近滊諸方より時々珍客が見えて種々なる方面の事情も聞かして貰へるし田舎ではあるが立派なホールがあるのでバスケットボールの遠征軍も來て良き懇親を與へてくれる。（ケー生）

懸命に働く
カズローの新切就働者

僕は一昨年三月廿七日に移動を命ぜられブルーリヴアーより四哩のレッドサンドの道路キャンプに八月中旬まで働き、八月十七日に又移動することとなつたので此度は家族のもとに歸るものかと信じてキャンプを出た所が豫想がはづれニューデンヴアー行を命ぜられた時の氣持は何ともなくシャクであつたが仕方なくニューデンヴアーに行つたところ又もやローズベリーのキャンプ建てに廻され餘儀なくキャンプ建てをする事になつた。當時は晩市よりの日本人移動が目前に迫つて來る日も來る日も日本人の人々の入る家がないと云ふ始末で我々一同は一生懸命にやつた爲め晩市よりの移動者を迎へることが出來、然し昨年十月廿九日になつかしきカズローの家族のもとに歸ることを許された時の氣持は何とも云へない嬉しさが胸にわいて來た。考へて見れば一ケ年餘りになるが其の頃の當カズローは雪が降つて居り非常に寒さを感じたが本年はそれに反し大分暖かく皆喜んで居るやうである。昨年は寒い上に新切就働者が不足のため新の配給も充分出來ず同胞諸氏も非常な不安の日を過ごされたが今年は妻帶者獨身者が一生懸命に新切に就働して居られるので幸ひにして何處の家にも充分なる新の配給も出來昨年のやうな不安もなく皆安心して暮して居るが之も偏に新切就働者諸氏の努力と誠意と謝せねばならないと思ふ。同じ道路キャンプに行かれた友人知人のうちにもある人は東行され又あちらこちらのキャンプに移動された方々もある事と思ふが何れの地に居られても益々健全にして御就働されるやう祈る次第である（藤玉生）

カズロー共樂會

カズロー共樂會も長らく催しを中止して居たが今回同胞慰安のため十二月四日土曜日午後七時半よりドリルホールに於て共演會を開催の豫定で同好者諸氏の來會を希望してゐる。

シスターに感謝
グリンウツドより

（グリーンウツド通信）昨春日本人がグリーンウツドに移動して以來日本人一般のため特に學童の教育についてあらゆる苦難を辭せず質に涙ぐましい獻身的努力を拂つて居らるゝ樂心學校の教師シスター一同に對しては我々子女を持たざる者も謝意を表して居り特に子を持つ親達は其の感を一層深くして居て何等かの方法で之に報いたいと念願してゐたが十一月十二、十三の兩日樂心學校の父兄母姉會主催で謝恩目的のバザーを當地イシスチチユートション・ホールに於て開催豫想外の多數の入場者があり主催者側では大喜びであつた（吉田生）

トロントだより

（トロント通信）レモンクリーキに居た田中辰彌氏一家は永住の目的を以て十一月初めにトロントに移住したのであるが來着する前に十一月六日三男春雄君を失ひ十四日葬儀を執行した。田中氏方では出發に際して同地のレモンクリーキの人々が寄せてくれた色々の援助と今回の不幸に對してトロント在住の日本人から受けた同情を深謝してゐる。

出生

▲サンドンの近堂藤八郎氏夫人は十一月十三日男兒分娩母子共健全▲ツヰニベツクの山本正美氏夫人八千代さんは十一月十七日同市のジエレース病院で女兒を出產▲オンタリオ州ロンドンの中村光治氏夫人は十一月十六日女兒出產、ダイアン、光代と命名

死亡

▲カズロー神奈川縣人鈴木周藏氏夫人とよ氏（五八）は三年前晩市で腦溢血で倒れ移動と共にスローカン及ナカスプの病院にて加療中だつたが十一月十七日朝遂にナカスプ病院にて死去、二十日カズロードリルホールに於て辻同使司式にて葬儀を執行、遺骸はニューデンヴアーにて火葬した▲リルーエットの水數榮一氏母堂イノ氏は十一月四日自宅に於て死去した▲タシメの阿部豐次氏夫人タマ氏は入院加療中だつたが十一月八日死去、十日タシメ佛教會にて立花開教使司式で葬儀執行▲加登マス子氏四女道子さんはレスブリッヂ病院に入院中だつたが十一月十五日死去、十八日レイモンド佛教會にて生田開教使司式の下に葬儀を執行した

鳥取縣人佐近又市氏の住所知りたし
グリンウツド　小西彌太郎
Konishi, Greenwood, B.C.

今回私一家再移住致しますに就ては出立の節は御多忙中にも拘らず態々御見送り下され殊に皆様より手厚き御餞別に預り此段略儀ながら御禮申上候御蔭を以て去る十四日午前七時十分無事トロントに安着仕り候間乍他事御安心下され度此段紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候
十一月十五日　トロント
田中辰彌
同　家族一同
レモンクリーキ在住者御一同樣

四女 道子 儀レスブリッヂ病院に入院加療中の處十一月十五日死去致し候間此段生前御知己各位に謹告致し候追て十八日レイモンド佛教會堂に於て生田開教使司式の下に葬儀相營み候處多數御會葬下され且つ御丁寧なる御香料等種々御厚情に預り[illegible]御禮申上候尚ほ病中皆様方より一方ならぬ御見舞を賜り御厚情に對し御禮の申上樣も無之候何卒紙上を以て御禮申上候
十一月十九日
母　加登マス子
外家族
親族　池田寅二郎
同　アヤノ
加登　静雄
同　トヨ
外　友人一同

母 イノ 儀豫て病臥中の處十一月四日午前五時五十分永眠仕り候に就ては早速御弔問下され且つ多大の御香奠御花を賜り御懇情に預り候段[illegible]略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上候
十一月十四日
リルーエット
長男　水數榮一
同妻　澄子
次男　水數德市
同妻　喜美代
富子
勝美
親族代表　池田[illegible]
向井[illegible]
友人代表　安田[illegible]

三男 春夫 儀トロント病院に入院加療中の處十月八日午前二時死去仕り候[illegible]御禮申上候
十一月十五日
父　田中長藏
長男　定男
[illegible]
友人代表　田中[illegible]

妻 とよ 儀永々の病氣にて入院加療中の處十一月十七日死去致候[illegible]紙上を以て御禮申上候
夫　鈴木周藏
[illegible]

妻 タマ 儀永々の病氣にて入院加療中の處十一月八日午後死去致候[illegible]紙上を以て御禮申上候
夫　阿部豐次
[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

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ニューカナデアン

政治・經濟・社會上で差別扱してはならぬ

マキニス代議士が日本人逆還に反對する理由を聲明

マックリーン誌の本月號には晩香坡イースト選出のシー・シー・エフ領代議士アンガス・マキニス氏が、自由を愛するカナダ人は何故に日系人全部をカナダから追放することに反對しなければならぬかに就て三つの理由を擧げた論文がのつてゐる。其の反對の側に立つ進歩保守黨のグリーン代議士は「カナダの日本人問題は解決しなければならぬものであつて、現状よりして唯一の解決策はカナダに恒久的に再定住しないものは日本に送り返すことを平和條約の一項に加へることだ」と主張してゐる。而して、マクリーン誌自身はその社説に於て、マキニス氏の主張を支持し「日本人は陽の入る處及び太平洋地域に歸り返してはならぬが斷く主張するからには勇氣を要する」と書いてゐる。マキニス氏の日本人追放反對理由は

（一）自分は人種や皮膚の色によつて人々を差別するやうなものとは組しない故に日本人逆還には反對する。日本人だけがカナダに於る敵國の人種ではない。自分はドイツ人やイタリー人を取扱ふ標準と日系人を取扱ふ標準との二た通りを設ける事には反對するのである。

（二）逆還すべしと提議されてゐる人々の大部分は日本人ではなくて、お互よりも遙にカナダ人であるが故に自分は此の提議に反對する。カナダ市民を他の國に追放するなどいふことは出來るものではない。

（三）カナダに居る日本人は合法的に此の國に居る者であるが故に逆還は出來ない。

といふにあるが、同氏は一歩突き進んで次の如く言明してゐる。

「自分は日本人逆還に反對するのみでなく、政治的、社會的、經濟的に如何なる差別をも、出生又は歸化によつてカナダ市民となつてゐる東洋系人に對して行ふことにも反對する。恒久的平和が達成された場合、各國は人種や國籍の問題を夫々の國内に於て正義と平等とを基礎として處理するであらう」

グルー前駐日米大使演説

『米國に忠誠なる日系人を公正に』

（ニューヨーク發）前駐日米大使グルー氏は現在米政府國務省の特別補佐役として働いてゐるが先週當地に於ける演説で「忠誠なる日系米人には公正なる取扱ひを與へるやうに」と強調した。而してグルー氏はドイツは遠からず崩潰するであらうが、日本は然う行かないと思ふことを重ねて發表し日系市民を公正に待遇しなければならぬ點に關しては次の如く述べた。

「日系米市民は獨逸系米市民の如く其の大部分は米國に忠誠たる事を欲してゐるばかりでなく日本とでも戰ふ用意のあることを證示してゐる。米國生れの日系戰闘部隊は遠くイタリーに出征して米第五軍の司令官其他から其の働きぶりを大いに稱讃されてゐる。米國生れの日系市民は吾が國のデモクラチックなアトモスフィーア（雰圍氣）の中に育つた者であり彼等の大部分は夫れ以外の事は知らないのである。日本に行つて來た者も日本の生活には堪へ得られなくてすぐに米國に歸つて來たのだといふことを諸君に告げたい。日系市民の大部分は米國に忠誠であり、中には少數の者が米國に忠誠たることを欲しないものがあるのは驚くべきことであるが彼等は公然とさう言明してゐるので忠誠なるものを疑ふ必要はないのである。自分は米國の市民權の神聖さを堅く信ずるので日系米市民が盲目的なる偏見によつて不當な目に逢つてゐるのを見るに忍びないものである。彼等も他の米市民同樣に人種や皮膚の色に係はらず、彼等が不忠誠なりと證明せられざる限り公正に取扱はれなければならぬものであり、その根本精神は米國市民全體に平等に適用さるべきものであるのだ。」

最早居る氣がせぬ晩香坡

保管物件は荒されて目も當られぬ

（トロント發）「晩香坡は最早や移動日本人にとつては何等の魅力ある所ではない」と最近所用のため旅行して來た土屋（ヘンリー）氏は去る月曜日のオズボーン・ワイピーユースの例會で語つた。移動日本人の財産は保管してある倉庫などは目もあてられぬほどに荒されてゐて盗難と云つてよいか解らぬぐらゐの狀態であるといふが、晩市の機關は日本人移動後[illegible]してゐるパウエル街を除いては先づ整つたところもなく、エングルトンには土人が入り込んでゐてマーポールからでも夫れと判るほどだといふし、[illegible]に、今頃晩香坡に行つてもリアタウンの方に歸りたいといふ氣持を起させるやうであるとの事で、諸道具の競賣も行はれてゐるが二足三文といふ有樣だと云はれる。

（晩香坡發）沿岸の移動日本人財産を領政府が強制的に競賣處分に附してゐるのは合法的であるか否かを日本人財産所有者協會が提訴することに關してはオタワ政府から許可してもよいといふ許可が出てゐるのであるが、問題はエキスチェカー・コートに於て審理されるものであり其のコートは一年に一回しか開かれず從つて問題を提起することが出來ないところからガストだアンセは依然として財産競賣を續行して居るのでこれに抗議するため晩市のブラット辯護士はエキスチエカー・コートを晩香坡で開いて問題を直に審理することは出來ぬものか何うかを調査することになつたと財産所有者協會の顧問辯護士マクトナシ氏は發表してゐる。

ツールレーキ隔離センターの騷動

最近米國加州のツールレーキ隔離收容所に於て騷動があり秩序を維持するために米軍隊が一時的に管理に當つてゐるが右事件に關するシカゴ・サン紙の社説に――

「ツールレーキ・センターは米國の敵たることを自から明らかにした日本人のキャンプであり戰後には日本へ歸るであらう者をのみ收容してゐるところである。故に斯うしたグループが騷動を起したからとて別に驚くには當らない事で、他の多くの日系米人にツールレーキ事件の飛ばつちりをくはせるのは間違ひである。自から敵と公言してゐる人々の起したトラブルによつて既に信頼をかち得てゐるところの日系二世を轉住所から外部の正常社會に出すといふプログラムが阻害されてはならぬ。一方ツールレーキに於て再び斯かる不祥事件を起す事に對しては最早や許すべきでない。彼等は斯かる騷動を起すことによつて東京政府をして米國政府は日本人を非法に取扱つてゐるのだと主張し得る口實を與へやうともしてゐるのだとも推察することが出來るのだが若し然うだとすれば夫れは餘りにも見えすいたこしらへ事である。彼等に對して寛恕なことをする必要はないが飽くまでも嚴格にすべきである。」

日系人を正當に取り扱へ

ウエストクートネー農者協會で主張さる

（ネルソン發）先週土曜日當地に於て開催のウエストクートネー農者協會の會合で戰後の再調整と日本人問題が論議され『吾々は日本人を歡迎する事を好かんのだ』と叫ぶものもあつたがグリンウッド近くのミッドウエー支部からの手紙は日本人が法律を遵守し、惡き條件の下に生活しながらもヴイクトリー・ボンドを買ひ赤十字の事業を援助してゐる事を指摘してゐたし、ウエスト・クートネー支部代表のアベー氏は日本人は信頼できるものである事を強調し日本人を公正に取扱はねばならぬ事を強調した。又ナオスプ選出の州代議士ヘリッヂ氏も『吾々は人類相愛の精神に則つてゐるのであり聯合國の一つたるカナダは此立場から其分を果さなければならぬ。吾々は不忠誠なる者を逆還する事は出來るであらうが日本人の中には多くの忠誠市民が居るので問題は公正に處理されねばならぬ、若し諸君が彼等を公正に取扱ひ彼等に標準賃金を支拂ひ經濟的脅威を阻止したならば吾々は問題解決の途を見出すばかりでなく夫れはカナダの將來を開發するにも寄與する事になるのだ」と頗る公正なる主張をした。

（グリンウッド發）十一月の休戰記念日當地のパブリック・ターナ錦カソリック學校生徒の大運動會がファイツリングで開催され、マッカーサー市長の挨拶、ヨミシン監督の祝辭に續いて數々の[illegible]表の如き競技が行はれたが日本人多數の見物者あり盛會だつた。

轉住者が「再定住」へ

（オンタリオ州ジョーダン發）當地方に在住する轉住者たちのうち昨年四、五月頃にピートシー郡より轉住して來た者は農家働きをスタッピングストーンとして或一定期間の約束で來たものが多いので其の仕事が濟み農閑期になると共に各自に最も適當した仕事口を得て恒久的に定住しようと用意してゐる者が多い。リロケーションからリセツトルメントへの動きを見せてゐるのである。

標準試驗用紙成る

（カルガリー發）インテリヂエンス・テストを再編成の學校の[illegible]を再編成するための「標準試驗用紙」が到着したので近く州下各學校に配付される筈であるが此の試驗は米國スタンフォード大學の著名なる教育家たちによつてつくられたもので之によつて生徒の智能を試驗し[illegible]レヴエルの者を同じクラスに編成することを目的とするものである。なほ學校の中には先生が轉任した所もあるが家族も移住してゐるので[illegible]てゐる。

クリスマスと新年の挨拶

ニューカナデアンの特別號上で

ニューカナデアンはいつものやうに十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發刊いたします。何卒從つて名刺交換廣告掲載方を御申し込下さい。七十五仙で三千の家庭に賀状を送るにも等しい便宜があり紙上でお互が顏を合はせる懐かしみもあるといふものです。

廣告の料金

▲英語でお名前と住所＝七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語でお名前と英語で住所＝七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日英兩語でお名前と英語の住所＝一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族のお名前を加へる場合は一人につき二十五仙宛増す

▲申込締切期日、十二月三日ですが早いほどよく。英文頁の申込用紙を使ひ、お互の手數を省くために前金で申込んで下さい

◇

ニューカナデアンの新年號への投稿も其の時々の通信と共にドシドシお送り下さる樣願ひます。

消息

▲グリンウッドの木西彌太郎氏は鳥取縣人佐近又市氏の住所を、熊本アキ氏は熊本縣人藤田敏秋氏の住所を尋ねてゐる

▲福岡縣の丸塚アヤ子氏發信本村ツブ子氏宛と丸塚キトノ氏發信本村友市氏宛の赤十字社を通しての日本からの手紙がニューカナデアンに屆いてゐる。

▲昨年以來カズローの病院にて療養中であつた阿部留五郎、鈴鹿吉、田中親藏の三氏は今回ナカスプの病院へ移されたが同氏等はカズロー病院滯院中一般日本人より受けた親切に對して感謝して居る

結婚

▲タシメーの池淵市太郎氏二女パトリシアさんとニューデンヴァーの江畑氏の息スチーヴ氏は十一月十三日モントリオールで結婚、同市で新家庭を持つ事になつた▲グランドフオークスの田中久夫氏（母の田中ヒサ氏はタシメ在住）とカズローの新井熊次郎氏長女スミエ嬢は古屋留五郎、吉田万吉兩氏夫妻の媒妁で婚約中であつたが十一月廿二日レモンクリーキで片桐牧師司式にて結婚披露宴はカズローのドミニオン・カフェーで行つた

ニユーカナデアン
在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙
前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 梅月高市
日本文編輯者 生山國人
社員 前田東
同 大谷晃
同 池野順次

社説 支持者にあつく感謝
カズローで再發刊一周年に當り

ニユーカナデアンの本號は第一ページの題字の下に記してある如く第六卷第五十二號である。本紙がカズローに引越して再刊してからまる一ケ年たつたのである。同時に此の十一月といふ月は、本紙の最初の編輯者東信夫君の指導下に試驗的な創刊號を晩香坡に於て發行してから五周年目にも當るわけである。

この過去五ケ年間斷續的にたとへ不らくはあらうとも本紙が續刊して來たことをよりかへつて見るとき、吾等は一種の滿足を覺ゆることを否み得ないのである。此の間には財政的窮乏、精神的行つまり、技術上の困難、さては戰爭勃發と移動等があつたにも拘らず吾々は此の事業を續けることが出來たのであるが、それはひとへに本紙に關心を持ち之れを支持してくれる人々があつたからこそであり、吾々は特にこの際感謝を表明したいのである。

而して之ら支持者の第一に擧ぐべきは、ニユーカナデアンの創刊號以來、餘り多數ではなかつたが其の事業に信義を示し之れを講讀し援助金を寄せてくれた二世として第二世の人々である。之らの人々に對しては、現在の愛讀者諸氏も感謝すべきであつて、若し創刊以來の本紙の持して困難に遭遇した時代に彼等の眞實なる支援がなかつたならば、「パールハーバー」の衝擊に際して二世新聞は廢刊してなかつたかも知れないのである。

現在の購讀者や支持者が極めて具体的に本紙を援助してくれることが本紙の發行を可能ならしめる要素であることも勿論で、其の多くは本紙の日本文欄に大なる期待をもつて本紙の到着を待ち望んでゐてくれる人々であることを知るのも嬉しい事である。本紙の論調が讀者諸氏から全的贊同を得られるものでないことは吾々の熟知するところであるが、しかしながら若し讀者諸氏がそれをよく吟味して下さるならば、よしんば一致し得ない意見であらうとも何ものか得るところがある事だらうと思ふ。

又日刊の日本語新聞大陸日報の好意によつて其の活字で日本語頁を印刷することが出來てゐることに對しても此の際感謝を表明しておかねばならぬ。

本紙に對し多くの方々が色々と經驗や激勵の手紙を寄せて下さることに對しても吾々は謝意を表明しておきたい。これらの手紙は吾等が出來る限りをつくして仕事をして行く上に大きなはげましとなるものであり、吾々は之らの手紙に對して一つ一つ返事を出したいのは山々であるが、それが出來ないのを遺憾とするものであり諒解を乞ふ次第である。

本紙の英文のタイプや印刷機械を使用させてくれてゐるカズロー「クートネアン」紙の發行者に對しても、又、ビーシー・セキユリテー・コミシヨン其の他記事の材料を提供してくれる諸方面や遠まめに通信を寄せて下さる各地の諸氏のうるはしき協力に對しても感謝の意を表明しておきたい。最後に、本紙に掲載するあらゆる記事――英語も日本語も――を検閲してくれてゐる政府のプレス・センサーが、たとへ彼等に超人的な聰明があり、諸々のキリ、ーまひして働いてゐる間に發する小言を聞くことがあるにしたところで、彼等の本紙に對する一貫せる協力に對しても謝意を述べておかねばならぬ。

善意を開拓するもの

吾々が正直で勤勉であることが吾々日系人とカナダ人との間の善意を如何に増し得るものであるかと云ふことが最近の[illegible]の農業者協會大會に於て實證された。

ネルソン・デーリー・ニユース紙の報するところによると、吾々に對する反對は勝手放題に叫ばれたといふことであるが、斯る反感は狹量にして不寛容なる人種的偏見論者が得て口にする『吾々は日本人を隣人としたくないのだ』といふやうな言葉で表明されるのである。

その反面で、日本人に接してゐる愛讀者等は吾等に對して好い感じを持つてゐることが發表されたのであり、彼等は單なる盲目的な人種的偏見によつて互に共通する人道や正義を無視してはならぬと主張するのである。

而して移動者は誰れでもよく納く人々」であり「法律を尊重し之れをよく守り」「ヴイクトリー・ボンドを買つて戰爭遂行を援助し」「[illegible]べき金屬キチンと節約し」「言つたことはよく實行」するが故に、ミツドウエーからスレトネー・レーキに至る廣い地域を含む此の農業者協會は「日本人を正當に取扱はねばならぬ」と强調するに至るのである。

此の立脚は責任ある地位にある市民によつてとられ、ナカスプ選出ビーシー州議會代議士によつても是認されたのであるが、これは彼等の隣人から認められやうとして、大に努力しつゝある移動者を力づけるものである。それは普通の人なれば、彼等が他よりして與へられたいことを他に對してもしてゐるだけの事ではあるが、それをつとめて行ふのは此の際の吾々に於て必要なる事であるのだ。

「日系人問題」解決に關する政策の動向を見る
(山間にて) ケー・ダブルユー生

オタワ政府のミツチエル勞働相は最近のネルソン商業會議所に宛てた書翰の中で極めて重要なる文書を綴つてゐる。ネルソン商業會議所が、ビーシー州に於て日系市民勞働者を雇傭することをセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局が禁止したのに抗議したのに對して勞働相は次の如き言葉を以て返答してゐるのである。

「セレクチヴ・サーヴイスによつて現在日本人獨身者を東部に行かせてゐるのは日本人をビーシー州からカナダの他の部分へ散在せしめる一般的再定住方策の一部分をなすものである。」

戰時の移動が開始されて以來、「散在」といふ言葉が政府當局によつて正式に使はれたのはこれが初めてである。之は政府が「日本人問題」は此の方法によつて解決するものであることをハツキリと示したものでもある。「日本人をビーシー州からカナダ各地に散在せしめて」問題を解決するといふことは既に幾度となく論議されたことであるのだが、ミツチエル勞働相が右の返電に於てそれを明言するまでは政府當局からの公式な發表はなかつたのである。

過去一年間に於けるビーシー・セキユリテー・コミシヨンのやり方を通して政府の一般方策が右の如き傾向に向ひつゝあつたことは明かで、それは既に一九四二年十二月三日オタワ政府が、日本人の「再定住局長」任命に當り勞働相が「永い將來の事を考慮して日本人をカナダ中に於て出來るだけ生産的な仕事に就け……かたがた戰爭遂行の努力を援助せしめる」といふ言葉を使つたことによつても預示されてゐたのである。

而して昨春早々より此の方策に從つて日本人を生産的な仕事に就けるといふ試みは可なり强行されたのであつた。日本人勞働者を必要とする關係者の代表がインテリアタウン居住地をまはつて勸誘した事も數次に止まらず、再轉住に關する勸誘や「官僚」も次々と行はれたのであつた。而して自發的な再轉ジウを奬勵することについてはお手やはらかではあつたが壓力さへも加へられ、ロツキー以東へ移動者を再轉ジウさせろことに就ては隨分と强調されると共にビーシー州内に於ける勞働力不足の聲に對してもごく最近までは之を無視することはしなかつたものである。

しかるに今や政府の方策は二つの重要なる方向に動いてゐることが明かとなつてきた。第一は、セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの規定を通して强制的に再轉ジウを强行させようとしてゐることであり、第二は、「一般的再定ジウ案」は「日本人をビーシー州からカナダの他の部分に散在せしめる」といふやり方を意識的に進めてゐるといふことである。

「日本人問題」の解決を促進するには「散在」政策を通じてやつたが最も効果的であると信じる觀向はオタワ政府の高官の間に於ても見られるところであつて、彼等はあらゆるトラブルの主要原因は在來日本人が沿岸にのみ集結してゐた事だと信じてゐるのである。

斯くして「問題解決を促進」することは、日本人が全般的に再び沿岸に歸つてくる事に反對して强硬なる運動をするだらうと見られる强力なる「反日本人」的政治的・經濟的關係者をなだめることにもなると見られるわけである。同時にまた、此の方策をとれば基本的なる精神をまで犧牲にしてあらゆる日系人を追放するなどいふこともしなくてよい事になるとも考へられるわけで、要するにカナダ人一般は、國内の或種の手合ひがアガテ云ふ事から受けるほどに、ヒトラー的な人種的考へ方にはわかされてゐない。

若し此の問題解決の促進が行はれなければならぬとすれば、それは戰爭終結のあかつき[illegible]難が起つて來る前に、即ち[illegible]を行はれねばならぬものである。

而して若し政府が再轉ジウといふ事に關して右の如き考へがあるならば、總移動による一段階へ移つた者が戰爭終結と共に再び移動させる移動の初期にあたつて[illegible]約してあつた如きことは餘り意味に實行し得ないといふ事にもなるのであつて、此の問題に關してはアルバータ州南部の者が特に關心を持つ事であらう。

セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの人員移動が獨身の失業者のみに限られないだらうことも明かであるが、若しも獨身、既婚の別なく勞働能力のある男子や既婚の婦人まで[illegible]數の者が轉出して行つたら、政府が餘りそれをかけないでも家族も共に再轉ジウするだらうといふ事も明白なことである。

再轉ジウのプログラムを完了するのに、この位のタイムがかゝるものか今のところ豫想はできないが何れにしても過去十ケ月間に於けるが如きナマぬるきやり方だけは放棄されるらしいのである。

日本人をカナダ内に「散在」させるといふ方策それ自身に對する賛否問題を今は論議するスペースもたないけれども、要するに、そして問題を客觀的に見るならば、ビーシー州位の大きさと人口のある州がカナダ内の日本人すべてを受容れ得られないなどと、考へる事はバカげた話である。だがしかし若しも今の動きが續くとすれば――言ふまでもなく事實は然うなのだが――日本人中の最も生産的なる分子はロツキー以東に移り、餘り重宝がられない者だけが太平洋岸の州に留まるといふ變則な現象を呈することになるであらう。

困難・不自由と戰ひつゝも經濟的獨立を達成しつゝある移住者

―『東部カナダに於ける印象』―　清水生

自活と再定住

何事も正しく理解するにはその背景を知る事が最も大切である。殊に生活の諸問題に於ては、時代をよく理解せず、抽象的に考へたら、必ず誤謬に陥り、表面理論的には正しく見ゐても、事實上誤ることになる。

故に、就職問題を考へるにしても、我らは先づ現在戰時下にあることを認識しなければならない。何でもかでも「戰時の緊急」にかこつけて正義を混同する事は勿論悪いし危險であるが、戰時下に於ては世界を通じて多數の人々は、職業的にもまた他の方面にも轉換されてゐる一事は認めねばならない。軍人として召集される人々も、軍需工業に從事する人々も、戰場化した土地から免れる避難民も、皆等しくその慣れた職業を捨て去つて居るのである。又戰時には、何事も軍部の必要が第一になるのであつて、個人の安樂や自由や感情は一時犠牲にされる事もあるのである。且つ戰時には何事も永久的には考へ難い、如何なる危急が何時生じて、急變更を要するか判らないからである。

右の如き理由で、目下の處希望通りの職業につきたいと考へるのは、餘りに虫の好いことかも知れない。絶えず自分の希望とするより永久的な職業を待望し、出來得る限りその準備をすることは必要な事ではあるが、少くとも現在に於ては、社會的有用な仕事に就ついてゐる事を以て仕合せなりとし夫れによつて自活出來る事を以て滿足するのが本當かも知れない。

東部カナダに轉住した同胞が、經濟的獨立に達したか否か。達し得た人々があるならば、その秘訣は何處にあるか。達し得ない人々があるならば、その理由は如何。之らは私が旅行中に調べたいと考へてゐた問題であつた。そして幾多の人々と、個人的にまた集團的に、會話して該問題に關する材料を與へられたことを幸ひとしてゐる。

本問題を考へるに當り、先づ記憶して置くべきことは、東カナダに轉住した同胞が三つの異つた境遇に置かれてゐる事に、混合して考へられないといふ一事である。一方にはアルバータ、マニトバ兩州の農園に移動した人々である（兩オンタリオ州にも少數あるが）。彼等の大部分は家族共に移動したのであるから、被扶養者の多い家庭も可成り多い。農業で落つく意志もなくて移動した人々も多い。その上仕事――特に砂糖大根畑では――が短時期に限られてゐる。之に反してオンタリオ州の各都市やモントリオール市に轉住した人々は主に若い獨身者で、家族持は今までには少數しかない。彼等には被扶養者もないし、仕事は年中働くのが多いのである。

それで、都市に轉住した殆ど全部は（長期的に入院してゐる病人を除き）既に自活してゐる。男子は（之は九月の調査であり又私の知り得た範圍である）一時間四十仙から六十仙の日給で、月收入が七十弗から百弗位である。若い婦人は宿食付で月給四十弗から六十弗位である。家庭奉公は四十弗から五十弗位までで、六十弗と云ふのは看護婦や教師の如き職業に限られてゐる。男子は家賃が高いのと戰時税や貯金を差引かれると殘るところ僅であると言つてゐた。それでも何か一定の目的の下に働いて居る青年は相當貯金してゐる事實も見た。

既に述べた様な理由で、平原州の農園に移動した同胞の中には、まだ自活に達し得ない家族も少くなかつた。全然救濟を受けて生活してゐる家庭は殆ど皆無であるが收入が不足のために扶養料を幾分か受けてゐる家族である。勿論完全に自給自足の生活をしてゐる人人の方が多數である。經濟的獨立を得るか否かに、左の如き諸條件が深い關係してゐることを土地の人々の經驗から教へられた。

一、家族の境遇――働き得る人が少數で、働き得ない子供や老人の多い家族には自活が六ケ敷い。六人家内に四人働き得る位が理想的だと云つてゐた。それ以上に働き得る人員があれば裕福に暮らし得るわけである。

二、雇主の性質――搾取的な雇主に取掛つて苦しんだ經驗もきいた。多くの雇主は親切で、何物も自由に使用させてくれると云ふ人が多かつた。或人は惡い雇主を全く改變せしめたと云ふ美談も聞いた。

三、地質――惡い土地に當ると折角の努力がそれだけ報いられないで困ることもある。

四、移動者自身――農業に經驗があるか否かは多少の差があるがヨリ大切なのは努力である。しかし最も重要なのはその人の精神である。と多くの人々は教へてくれた。「精神一到何事か成らざらん」と。

コミッションの役人達も同胞家族が經濟的獨立に達し得るように出來るだけ助力してゐる。ビート時節の合間に適當な仕事を周旋することが其の一方法である。その爲めには混合農・牧場等の仕事が開かれてゐる。女子はウヰニペグ市に多數家庭使用人として働けるが、キリスト教女子青年會では特に彼等の保護と監督に力を盡してゐる。土地の借用、購買が許されたらもつと助かると語は言つてゐた。

總括して、東部に移住した同胞は短時日の間に幾多の困難や不自由を忍びつゝも、經濟的獨立に飛つて驚くべき進歩をしたと云ひ得る。そして彼等は旬日ならずして自活を完成するのみならず經濟の中から幾多の成功者を見るに至るであらうと確信するものである。そしてそれを完成する上に、經濟の精神が第一であるといふ點に於て私も全く同感である。それで私もパウロと共に「戰はば平和の戰、彼らの戰でなく己を全導う給はんことを」と祈らざるを得ないのである。

新環境にて成功する途とセールスマンシップ

オンタリオ州フォンジル　志賀一

ニューカナディアンの十一月六日號は特に良く出來てゐて興味ふかく讀んだ。ケーダブルユー生のセレクチヴ・サーヴィスに關して日系加人が和解せる立場に置かれてゐる事に對する批判――パラドックスと云ふものは何れにしても奇妙なものではあるが此の問題は特に微妙である。清水牧師の「永存する要素問題」（日本文は十一月十三日號）も同氏が常にせらるゝ如く急所を突いたものであつた。此號はまるで有らゆる少數民族の問題を取上げてゐるやうなものであつた。カナディアン・フォラム誌より「ユダヤ人と黑人の人權的立場に關する論爭」に關する論事小田美夫氏の「東部に再定住せんとする日本人への一指針」についての議論等々は、他の少數民族が當面してゐる問題に關して吾々の目を開かせたものであつた。ニューカナディアンは單にカナダに於ける日本人の問題のみならず其の分野をウンとひろげて有らゆる人々の代辯機關となつてゐるものゝ如く思はれた。

世界に有名なるナイアガラ瀑布の近くなるフォンジルで別の子が生れた。自分はモウ一人の息子の親となつたのである。その父親でもある其の子供の行末に幸あれかしと願ふやうに、自分も此の子の名前は饒舌家でも幸運なセールスマンであるハワード・ブルースの名をとつて然うつけた。

今や多くの轉住者は新しき環境に於て彼等の眞價を示すことに最大の努力を拂つてゐるのだが、これは恰もセールスマンが成功すると否とは先づ彼自身の良さを示さねばならぬのと同じであり、此の問題は決して輕視出來ないことであると私は思ふのである。

良きセールスマンなるには、好い言葉で態度を正しく而も心理的に時を選ぶことを知つてゐなければならぬ。說明は明瞭で要領を得たものであり、常に賣上げを決着させるやうに話を運んで行かねばならぬ。そして品物を届けるまでは夫は完了したものとは云へない。又品物を賣る際に話すことは届いた品物と合致することでなければシャベリは却て有害となるものである。

金のことよりも、仕事を立派にやりとげたと云ふ事の方に實際の滿足はあるものである。人々がする仕事に對して一時間幾らといふ賃金よりも、立派によくやつてくれたと感謝される方にモッと多くの滿足を感ずるのは誰もが知つてゐることである。諸君の仕事に對して現在の雇主から滿足される事こそは諸君が漸次成功する基礎なのである。若し現在の雇主に諸君の眞價を示し滿足されないやうだつたら次々と雇主を替へても成功するかどうか疑はしいものと云はなければならぬ。この心懸けをもつてこそ「六週間働きの日本人」だとか「ジャップはどこまでいつてもジャップだ」などいふ惡評を避けることが出來るのである。

こんなことを考へて自分は生れた子供にハワード・ブルースといふ名前をつけた。彼の成功に間違ひがないやうに念ずるばかりでなく、自分は彼に最善の下地をこしらへてやることを決心したからである。

青年二十餘名を東部に送りて

秋三子

うから等を離れて遠行く若人を送ると村人むれてわびしき

いく月をこの山里にひそめてし翼ひろげつとびゆく若人

行く道はこの一筋でむらさきの心雄々しくゆるがざれ子等

思ふまゝ翼をのべて天かける日をたのめつつ行け若人よ

ロッキーの山越え行かば天地は廣らに開け夢をむかへむ

その村に又歸り住む日もなけむ別れの言葉しみじみ述ぶる

笑顔して別れの言葉懇ろに言ふ若人のそのけなげさ

しかすがに男の子なりけり瞳にもちの寂しさ見せず別れ行きけり

行く子等のうち笑む見れば送りつゝうからもやゝに心和まむ

山深きこの住居も旅ゆかば若が故里を戀ふる日あらむ

たくましき子等を送ればこの村はいよよわびしく冬さびまさる

み冬立つ空は晴れ嵐ゆくと勇し男の子に心勵まむ

テルベヤ　竹安生

長かりし今年の稼ぎもをへぬれどもなほ寂しき心やまざり

まちこちに我の家業を聞く音の頼を過ぐる冬は色かな

アルバータ　美[illegible]

久方の便りうれしき妹君の真心こめし三十一文字

子を思ひ遥か旅路の親心深くでも胸をなやむ

幾千里旅路經て來し懐かしやまし妹の面影

面影を思ひて泣きぬ君もまた夜ごとの夢に見る我影

Eastern Impressions by Rev. K. Shimizu

ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY

Background Is of Utmost Importance

In order to see things in the right perspective, a proper understanding of their background is of utmost importance. Especially is this so in the study of practical problems. If we consider these problems in abstract apart from the peculiar condition of the times, we are sure to land in a fallacy—seemingly or logically right but really of in practice wrong.

In considering our occupational problems, therefore, it is well for us to remember that we are in the midst of a gigantic world war. While it is wrong and dangerous to attempt to justify everything in the name of war-time exigency, we must realize the fact that in wartime, the majority of people everywhere are dislocated, occupationally or otherwise. Millions of people all over the world who have been called to the colours, millions of others who have been placed in various war-time industries, as well as those millions of refugees who have been forced to abandon their usual abodes, have all been "uprooted" from their long-accustomed occupations. In wartime moreover, certain needs of the country must be met first: the individual comforts, freedom or desires must be temporarily sacrificed, even by compulsion if necessary. Then again, everything in war-time must of necessity be considered more or less on a temporary basis, ready to be changed with the rise of emergencies. It is therefore, more reasonable to expect that after the close of the war, re-adjustments of more general nature will have to be made.

For these and other reasons, it may probably be too much for us to expect a perfect occupational adjustment for the present. It is rather a more rational thing for us to learn to consider ourselves fortunate in the fact of being employed in some socially-useful work, and to be contented in gaining our economic sufficiency thereby; although it is quite legitimate and desirable that we should be at the same time looking forward to, and preparing for, a more congenial and permanent occupation, through which we can render the world a greater and more effective service.

How are our friends who moved East faring in the matter of making their own living? To what extent have they succeeded in attaining their economic sufficiency? What are the secrets of success? What are the reasons for failures? These were some of the questions I sought to have answered during my trip East; and I was very fortunate to be able to gather many useful data relative to these questions, through numerous interviews, both individual and collective, which I was privileged to hold at different places.

Conditions Differ on Farms and in Cities

In the consideration of this question, it is well to remember that our relocees east of the Rockies are living under two different sets of circumstances and conditions, which make it difficult to deal with their problems together. On the one hand we have those who have been placed on the farms, mostly in Alberta and Manitoba, few in southern Ontario. Almost all of these moved by families, often with a large number of dependents; some of them going there for the privilege of holding the family together, rather than with the intention of settling there as farmers. Then their work, especially those on sugar-beet farms, is highly seasonal. On the other hand are those who have been relocated to cities, principally in Ontario and Quebec. These are largely single young men and women, only a small number of families going to these places as yet. The majority of these people have no dependents to support, and they are engaged in a large variety of jobs, mostly running throughout the year.

Aside from a very few who had been bed-ridden or hospitalized for long illness, almost all of those in cities have attained economic independence. Boys were getting (this was in September, and I do not profess I got all the available data) from forty to sixty cents an hour, receiving from seventy to one hundred dollars a month. The income for girls ranging from forty to sixty dollars a month, with room and board, those receiving high salaries being professionals, such as nurses and day-nursery teachers. Most of the boys said that with high rentals, taxes and compulsory savings, they cannot save very much. I noticed, however, that those who had a definite purpose in view, were saving.

Many Factors Determine Sufficiency

For the reasons given already, not all the families in Alberta and Manitoba have yet gained complete economic independence. While there were no totally-dependent families, except in a few isolated cases of sickness, quite a number of families had to receive supplementary maintenance. Those who gained their sufficiency of course constituted a far greater number. The reasons for the success or failure in acquiring their self-support, lay in one or more of these factors, which I gathered from the experiences of those people themselves, and these can be summed up as follows:

1. THE FAMILY CONDITION. Where dependents are too many, and workers too few, the family will find it difficult to gain self-support. The ratio of four workers to a family of six seemed to be the ideal. Where there are more workers than that, the family can even enjoy an affluence.

2. THE CHARACTER OF THE EMPLOYER. Some employers happened to be exploiters, and some cases of suffering were reported because of this fact. Others noted that some employers are highly co-operative and even beneficent. I heard of a case where a bad employer was turned to good by the excellent attitude of the employed.

3. THE QUALITY OF THE LAND. Other things being equal, it is obvious that those who were placed on low-grade lands had less chance of achieving economic independence.

4. THE WORKERS THEMSELVES. While experience do help, they cannot take the place of hard work. Industry was very necessary. But many people told me that it was the SEISHIN—the will, the attitude of mind, or the spirit—that counts most. "Where there is a will, there is a way," they quoted to me.

The Security Commission officers have been doing their best in assisting these families to achieve their self-sustenance. The most effective way was by finding work for the between-periods and off-seasons, to supplement their income. Work in grain-harvesting, picking beans, tomatoes or corn, peat-moss farms, limestone quarries and lumber-yards, have been opened. In Winnipeg, a large number of girls are placed as domestics, and they are socially and recreationally well taken care of by the Y. W. C. A.

If families could be allowed to buy and lease land, they would be greatly helped, those on farms said.

Taken all in all, our relocees have done remarkably well in their efforts to achieve their economic independence, considering the shortness of time they have had, the number of handicaps they have had to contend, and the multitude of other adjustments that they have had to make. And I am confident that, within a short time, they will not only all win complete self-support, but some of them will accomplish some noteworthy achievements.

And in this, I agree with so many of them, their spirit will have much to do. "Spirit, soul, and body, may you be kept without brush or blame", is also my prayer.

From Coast to Coast

NISEI VOICES

(We're pleased to welcome another newcomer to "Nisei Voices" this week. Like our former contributor from Alberta, she is not an evacuee, having dwelt on the wind-swept prairie all her life. Her first love is really music, but the column "On Writing" by Peg of the same city, moved her to lay aside a taut skein of horsehair in favor of a flowing pen. "I don't profess to be a musician, but I am a music student. I've gone through wisecracks and studies ... and am still enduring them," she writes, "thus the article." take it away, A. A. N.)

* * *

MUSICIANS! ..... Some people are possessed with the idea that a musician leads an easy life. In reality it's anything but easy.

Take the struggling student, for instance. Provided he isn't a Heifetz or Horowitz—he usually isn't—his efforts are duly rewarded with wisecracks from friends.

If striving for pianistic fame he is named "Thumper", supposedly because he "thumps" the piano. A trombonist's dignity is deflated when his pride and joy is labelled "slush-pump." A 'cello becomes a "coffin" or an "overgrown violin", while a violinist's earnest attempts are caustically described as "pulling a horse's tail across the insides of a cat." A drummer "bashes the bull-skin"; a singer "screeches" or "wheezes"; and the trumpeter and cornet player are both lustily encouraged with "Blow, Gabriel, blow," bellowed in questionable harmony.

Besides suffering these quaint remarks, the hapless student is serenaded with "There Are Such Things," meaning musicians; and he learns that "School Days" are no longer "golden rule days" but "poker, crap and pool days." Chopin is mispronounced into "Choppin" and Bach is known as "Batch".

The greatest task of all, however, is the studying—years of it. One musician told me, "You never stop learning in music, even if you live three lifetimes. That's the beauty of music."

Top-ranking artists "work like horses," toiling for eight or more hours daily. Unfortunately, everyone is not blessed with the rare gifts of a genius, or the stamina to endure painstaking work. Thus the "Hey, Mom, can't I quit now?" method of practising, so common among the young fry.

Some individuals, especially pianists, are independent and confident enough to use the ten-easy-lessons method. They laboriously letter each white key from A to G, and hazard a guess as to whether the black key concerned is a sharp, flat or both. They either give up in despair, or their talents have never been brought to light.

The more serious students—after years of practical work, harmony, history, counterpoint, form, and so forth—can readily distinguish a dominant seventh from a diminished seventh, a first species from a second species. They know Beethoven's biography, and can analyze a sonata or fugue. They perform a concerto with a reasonable number of correct notes, or give a beautifully rendered account of the charms of "Celeste Aida." They learn to appreciate the amazing harmonies of Dmitri Shostakovitch, and to realize that Annie Laurie definitely had more appeal than the highly-touted "Pistol Packin' Mama". The super-colossal get to Carnegie Hall or the Met, where they are panned or acclaimed by the critics, who are "artists who have failed." From this point on, more artists of critics are born.

We've merely scratched the surface of the trials and successes of being musician, but if you STILL persist in wanting to become one, go to it. And the best of luck to you. With a lot of slogging, you may eventually blossom into a Pons or Caruso, a Casals or Rubinstein. Who knows???

—A. A. N.

Winnipeg, Man.

Hand Made Gifts Are The Nicest

By ANN NISEI
(In The Pacific Citizen)

With Christmas only scant weeks in the offing, it's certainly time to start thinking of buying, making and sending off Christmas gifts. And because handmade things are the nicest, we hope you'll spend at least some of your evenings from now till Christmas making up a few presents.

Choose things that are fairly easy to make, and can be made up quickly. Otherwise you are likely to find yourself in a welter of unfinished presents—something that can happen to most of us, unless we're careful. You might decide on just one object, and then start turning it out wholesale.

DESIGNS FOR GIFTS

All of the pattern companies these days have designs for gifts—gloves, bags, hats, gloves, toys. You might go through your pattern books for new ideas. Other gift possibilities would be embroidered suspenders, slippers, fancy belts, collar and cuff sets. On these collar and cuff sets you can really exercise some ingenuity and come up with super gifts. For instance, you might add a crocheted or tatted edge to your collars and cuffs. Or add neat initials. Or using one pattern, make a set of three collars or dickeys — one in white, one in a strin, and one in silk.

Your knitting books should be another source of gift ideas and you needn't make sweaters, which take weeks of work. Try making bed booties, or crocheted beanies.

Those lacy fascinators—scarves worn over the head—would make wonderful gifts for any girl. You can make these up in no time—and in any pastel shade. The edges can be plain, crocheted, or fringed. If you don't feel like knitting or crocheting them, try making them up in net and lace. Black net, for instance, with lacy black edgings would be lovely. Make sure the scarf is large enough — a yard square, anyway, and use plenty of lace around the edge.

TRY MAKING APRONS

Or you might try making aprons. Keep them simple in pattern, fancy in decoration. The simplest kind of apron will work perfectly—just cut a rectangular piece for the body and a long belt band. But go to town when you trim it. You might consider: lace, rick-rack, bias embroidery, appliques. You might add huge pockets the width of the apron for a utilitarian apron. Or you might try something fancy with white fabric and cotton lace. For someone who entertains, you might make a real party apron—very full, floor length, and trimmed with wide matching ruffles.

USEFUL AND LUXURIOUS

Gifts needn't be plain, just because they're useful. Even such coat hangers and laundry bags become luxury products when made up in printed chintz or sateen. And since most Nisei seem to be traveling these days, your friends might like envelope cases to hold pajamas and handkerchiefs or possibly a large case to hold slippers and pajamas both. Make them of quilted chintz, trim with contrasting bias. Cut these cases just like envelopes — front, back and flap. They're made flat.

Felt is one of those fabrics you can do a hundred and one things with. Make it up into suspenders and belts, for instance. For trimming you can get appliques—the type you apply with a hot iron. Or did you know you can buy gilt and silver nailheads, triangles and other figures? They're easy to apply, and they give a nice professional look to clothes and accessories.

A TOUCH OF PAINT

A few small cans of paint will enable you to touch up ordinary objects and make them distinctive. You might try painting designs on wooden forks, spoons and mixing bowls. A set of three pieces would be nice. Keep your designs simple and your colors bright. Finish off with a coat of shellac to keep the colors.

Head and hair ornaments are easily made at home, and they can be just as fantastic as you please. Use ribbon, net, lace, feathers, flowers—and turn out a dozen in an evening. The simplest ones would use two or three velvet bows firmly attached to combs. Then work up to a feather and veiling fantasy for evening. One of these made with a small bunch of flowers and a length of ribbon will substitute nicely as a hat any day in the week.

Something New Has Been Added

WE HAVE A NEW BABY ....

In London, Ontario, on November 16, to MR. AND MRS. MITSUJI NAKAMURA, (nee Kazuko Sanmiya) a girl, Vivian Mitsuyo. (And gee, are they thrilled!)

* * *

To MR. AND MRS. MASAMI YAMAMOTO, (nee Dorothy Yachiyo Oka) formerly of Hammond and now resident at 366 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, a baby girl at the Grace Hospital on November 17.

* * *

To Mr. and Mrs. Koji Hasegawa, a daughter, Fumiko Mary on November 16, 1943 at the Victorian Hospital, Kaslo, B.C.

* * *

And one little boy to MR. AND MRS. TOHACHIRO KONDO, at Sandon, B.C. on November 13. Both mother and son doing well.

HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!

The Compliments of the Season thru' THE NEW CANADIAN

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Creative of Goodwill

How effective a record for honesty and industriousness may be in the creation of goodwill between ourselves and fellow Canadians was vividly demonstrated in discussions at the recent semi-annual meeting of the West Kootenay Boundary central Farmers' Institute.

Hostility toward us was freely expressed, according to the report by the Nelson Daily News. But it is significant that such hostility was clearly based upon little more than a narrow, intolerant, racial prejudice, characterised by a remark like, "We don't want the Japs as our neighbours."

On the other hand it was revealed that farmers having close contracts with us have been favorably impressed. Thus they are anxious that common humanity and justice be not brutally ploughed under merely for the glorification of a blind prejudice.

Thus, recognition that evacuees are "willing workers", are "obedient, law-abiding and law-respecting", are "buying bonds and helping the Red Cross", "pay their bills" and keep "their word" brought forth from as widely separated institutes as Midway and Kootenay Lake a plea to "treat the Japs right."

That stand taken by responsible citizens, and endorsed by the member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly from Nakusp, will be an encouraging one to evacuees who are waging a constant and none-too-easy struggle to gain a recognition from their neighbours that they are, after all, essentially ordinary human beings anxious to do unto others as they would be done by.

This Is Vol. VI, No. 52.

THOSE OF OUR READERS who glance at the dateline on the front page will perhaps notice that this issue of The New Canadian is Vol. VI, No. 52. It thus brings to a close one complete year of publication from Kaslo, British Columbia. By chance it also marks approximately the fifth anniversary of a November day, when the initial experimental edition of this paper rolled off the press in Vancouver, under the anxious eye of its first brilliant editor, Shinobu Higashi.

It seem appropriate, therefore, to record at this time something of the satisfaction we have experienced in seeing our eight small pages roll off the press almost continuously during the past five years. This, despite financial struggles, mental morasses and mechanical difficulties; despite, in fact, even the war and subsequent evacuation. But more particularly we should like to voice here our thanks and appreciation to all those whose interest and support have made all this possible.

First and foremost among these, if not obviously so, is that not very large group of subscribers and contributors, mostly second generation, who believed and had faith in The New Canadian from its first beginnings. To them, indeed, should rightly go the thanks of all our present readers who find this paper valuable, for had it not been for their staunch support during the first few exceptionally lean years, there could not have been a "Nisei" paper to survive the shock of "Pearl Harbour."

Then, of course, there are our present subscribers and contributors who are lending evidence of their interest in very concrete ways. Many of these are first generation, who, it is gratifying to know, await our four pages in the Japanese language with the keenest anticipation. Our editorial views, we know, do not always meet with their unanimous endorsement, but if they are stimulating to thought and discussion then they have served their purpose. Grateful acknowledgement should be made here also to the former Japanese language paper, the Continental Daily News, which has made available to us the type from which the Japanese section in printed each week.

We should like also to voice our thanks to those who have written in with words of appreciation. They have encouraged the editors greatly to do the very best job they possibly can, and it is our regret that we have not been able to acknowledge all such letters personally.

A word might well be said in appreciation to the editor and publisher of the Kaslo Kootenaian, whose interest in the mechanical production of this unique paper from his pressrooms has been considerate and helpful. Sources of news stories, in particular the many various officials of the B.C. Security Commission, have been unfailingly courteous and co-operative in providing essential information. And it would be amiss for us, while in the present trend of thought, not to express our thanks for consistent co-operation from the Government Press Censors, in spite of the fact that were they possessed of super-human aural facilities they might at rare intervals hear themselves roundly damned during the stress of a busy week.

THE DEADLINE FOR CHRISTMAS GREETINGS WILL SOON BE HERE. CLIP THE COUPON ON PAGE 7.

FAM'S BULL SESSION

A common sight in interior towns both in Canada and south of the border is the sight of kids perusing the funnies section of the daily papers or the ever-abundant comic books. So much so that LIFE in an essay on Japanese Americans some months before the outbreak of war featured a shot of three diminutive Nisei sitting on the edge of a sidewalk in some Pacific Coast city deeply enthralled in the adventures of Captain Marvel—a hero that is familiar to the Nisei up here also—

In the relocation centers down in the United States each has a center publication titled variously—the "Dispatch", "Courier" or "Free Press" and in the mimeographed parts of these publications appear strictly Nisei comics. These, mostly the work of evacuated cartoonists who worked for Disney and other studios gained an immediate popularity and are an important factor in the fight against boredom in the uneventful camp existence.

Most outstanding of these Nisei comics are the characters "Jankee" and "Zootsuo" originated by Benny Nobori and a pixyesque mighty mite named "Lil Dan'l" of Rowher drawn by George Akimoto.

"Jankee", derived from the words "Japanese" and "Yankee" livened up the pages of the Topaz Times. This impish character—cute is the word for him—went on his way weekly having a great time with the events and elements that assail life at Topaz. He and his girl friend Topita were nearly permanent fixtures at Topaz until artist Nobori moved to the Heart Mountain project.

There he created "Zootsuo" for the Sentinel. Zootsuo, like Jankee is well-drawn and walks around in a very zoot zoot suit with the customary watch chain dangling. His cracks, his actions and his philosophy are typically American.

Lil Dan'l" whose antics until very recently graced the pages of the Rowher Outpost is another mischievous little runt. Like his forebear Daniel Boone—he dons a coonskin cap—but to be faithful to the popular conception of Japanese he also wears glasses. His life is depicted in one panel cartoons, the draftmanship which is as of as high a standard as any syndicated stuff.

Another feature of these comic strips in the Nisei publications is the refreshing complete absence of the sensational and the desperate adventure types. There are no scantily-clad heroines to be carried away by fang-toothed villains, no supermen to appear to raise Normandies in five seconds. And it feels good.

Loyal and Disloyal

(An editorial commenting on recent disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation centre in California, where the U.S. army assumed temporary control to restore order after mob demonstrations.)

The Tule Lake segregation centre is a camp for Japanese who are obvious self-confessed enemies of America. It houses only those who, as alien foes, will be returned to Tokyo as soon as possible. A riot by such a group is not surprising.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to make thousands of other Japanese Americans ... suffer for the Tule Lake incident. The trouble-making of avowed enemies should not interrupt the process of releasing individual Nisei—American citizens of Japanese ancestry—whose trustworthiness has been reliably determined.

The country has no reason to tolerate, on the other hand, any more nonsense at Tule Lake. It is hinted that our rioting "guests" hope to create a situation whereby Tokyo can "justify" mistreatment of Americans, but if so, that is sheer blackmail. Brutality is not necessary. Discipline is, and the Tule Lake Japanese must be forced to accept it.—Chicago Sun, November 6.

A School Principal's Message

(A message from the principal of Greenwood High School, George H. Cockburn, in the Greenwood Hi-School Echo.)

"Canada is not the old Country!" How often, being English have I had to hear that. At first, I did not like it. Then, as I got to know that Canada was made up of 40 races, working together, I realized how true it was—CANADA IS NOT THE OLD COUNTRY. Whether your old country is Britain or Japan or China or German, Canada is not your old country nor mine!

For instance, you would not meet in England with a school which had among the scholars, children of Italian, German, Chinese, Czech, Irish, Scottish, Japanese and English ancestors. That is where we English have missed a lot of valuable experience. It might have done us good to know that some Chinese boy was our superior at maths, or some Japanese girl has it all over us for courtesy! A school like this, too, would have done Japan a lot of good—they might have found their English pupils ahead in organization ability, their Chinese in culture.

So, unlike the old countries and the old country people, Greenwood is probably lucky to have such a mixture of races. Rightly mixed, mixtures often produce great geniuses. Every child in Canadian—not one (at present) is English or Japanese! In Canada and in school all Canadians should and here do receive equal treatment. Like all other immigrants' children, our Canadians are slowly leaving the ways and the languages of the older generation—in some ways it is sad for their mothers but still, very necessary for the child who will possibly live his life out in a Canadian world.

In the next 50 years, we of Greenwood will probably be very proud of our many-raced children. We will watch their careers with interest. Nor will we fail to watch the careers of our present guests, the Canadian-born Nisei. Slowly but surely, their innocent selves are not at all responsible. They have made possible a better education for the permanent residents of Greenwood; without them we would have had no high and very little elementary school. They are giving this real gift—and paying for it—courteously and quietly. We will ever be grateful.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian ...

I think the Nov. 6th issue of The New Canadian was particularly well edited with "This Curious Paradox" by K.W. Any paradox is curious but this one has been especially so, Rev. K. Shimizu's "A Persistent Problem" hits the spot as his article always do. This issue has taken on a tone of embracing all the minority groups of the nation with the article by Douglas MacLennan—"Jews and Negroes Fight Discrimination." "Nisei Need Courage of Jews to Beat Rap" opens our eyes to the problems of the other racial groups. It seems to indicate the scope of "The New Canadian" will be enlarged to take in a much wider field and seems to give a promise of becoming the champion of all those who come under the heading of "New Canadian."

Near the world famous Niagara Falls in the village of Fonthill, a baby boy has come into being. I've become the father of another son. Any father wishes his children to have the best of luck. I, being no exception, have named this baby Howard Bruce, after the luckiest salesman I ever knew in Vancouver.

Talking about a salesman and selling, I feel that one's success or failure depends upon how well you can sell yourself. Right now, when many relocees are doing their utmost to sell themselves to their new surroundings, I think that this subject is of utmost importance.

To be a good salesman, you should prepare yourself with a good sales talk, with the right kind of approach, psychologically timed. Your explanation must be clear and to the point, always bringing it closer to the completion of a sale. The sale is not fully completed, until you deliver the godds. It must be remembered that the goods must live up to the merit presented, or else all the talking will do more harm than good. The goods in this case, are yourself and should be the genuine stuff. Should this procedure be rigidly followed, you simply cannot fail to close the sale, and on top of what you have a satisfied customer.

It may sound funny, but the truth is that real contentment comes not from dollars and cents but from the job well done. An appreciation which you receive is far more satisfying than the so-many cents per hour you're paid to perform the task. Your eventual success lies with your present employer who is thoroughly satisfied with your work. You can readily understand that if you're not able to sell yourself to your present employer, it is quite doubtful that you'll succeed with your subsequent employers. Thus the importance of avoiding acts which may provoke the term "Six-week-Japs" or the slogan, "Jap's a Jap."

With these thoughts in my mind, I've named my newly-arrived son Howard Bruce. Not only have I my fingers crossed for his success, but I'm determined to give him the best ground work.

H. SHIGA

Fonthill, Ont.

● We join with the proud father in best wishes for the future success of Howard Bruce.—Ed.

Editor, The New Canadian ...

I am hastening to send you a postal note for $1.00, as I should be sorry to miss even one copy. I have been reading the paper steadily now for six months and continue to be impressed by the constructive and optimistic note the paper maintains in spite of the various perplexities that have to be confronted as the days and weeks pass.

I wonder how many of your readers find the usefulness of "The New Canadian" as practice material in reading Japanese? Since today it is practically impossible to find reading matter in Japanese that is not "kan-zume" your pages of new, vital information are interesting and useful—moreover when a particularly long and involved sentence proves a Waterloo, all one has to do is to turn up the corresponding article in English to get on the right track. So the paper is text-book and teacher in one.

With all good wishes to all who are making "The New Canadian" what it is ...

MARY HARU CHAPPELL

Ottawa, Canada.

● Thanks, Miss Chappell ... —"SENSEI".

Editor, The New Canadian:

Another beet season is through and with the coming of another winter in Alberta, a group of Nisei, twenty strong, has formed a camp amidst the slim pines and hemlocks in the foothills of the Rockies.

It seems to me that wherever there are Japanese, whether it be in the metropoli of Eastern Canada, or in the farms of the prairies, or in the mushroom towns of interior British Columbia, something's lacking without the continent wide covering paper of yours.

It is of no wonder therefore that e'en lumberjacks-for-winter-only like us want to know what's brewing elsewhere.

I, together with my bunk pards from whom I collected silver to make up the subscription, wish you and your staff, good luck and smooth sailing.

"Camp 2 Sexit".

C-o Johnson Bros., McLeod, Alta.